The Pulpit

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamilton avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the pastor, Rev. Ira Wemple Henderson, took as his text II Sam. 10:12, "Let us show ourselves men for the sake of our people and for the cities of our God." He said:

The history of the world is rich with the record of the achievements of patriotic manhood. In no serious sense we may say that the fairest history of humanity is inseparably linked with the deeds of its heroes. Whether in war or peace, it has been ever so. The valorous of all ages have made the enduring story of the world's advance.

Not otherwise is it with America. The story of the States is the story of heroic living both in war and in peace. No nation under the sun has a prouder list of valiant warriors than have we. No country can boast a more unblemished record—despite our acknowledged sins—than ours. The memory of the men who braved the wilds of an unknown land, of the souls who dared at Valley Forge, on the waters of Lake Erie, at Gettysburg, at Santiago, that a new land might be discovered to a waiting world, that a nation might be born and sacred liberty might be enlarged, will never be forgotten. The remembrance of such manhood is imperishable. Of such a manhood America is her chief asset. By the devotion of such a manhood our heritage of freedom was preserved, and by it the priceless liberty of a free people have been conserved to us all.

Our glorious as is the history of militant America, greater still is her pre-eminence as a nation that is being perfected under God in the arts of peace. Delightful as are the stories of our warriors, still more entrancing are the peaceful achievements of our civilians. The Puritans, the pioneers and unwitting warriors, are not all the picture. The builders of state, the architects and builders of a government founded deep in the everlasting principles of individual and social righteousness, Washington as a general is eclipsed by the first President of an united people. The Southerner as a fighter is supreme, but the framer of a rehabilitated Southland tell to-day in tones that are thunderous of the patriotism, the chivalry, the indomitable persistence of the manhood of the South. Some day we shall elevate Edison above Grant and the heroes of the moral victories we have waged above the valorous upon the field of strife. Yes, in the last analysis, the heroes of peace are, from every point of view, more marvelous, more inspiring than the mighty men of war. It is easier, when once the fever of the battle has gotten hold upon a man, to go to death to the mingled roar of music and of musketry than to live and struggle in the face of overwhelming odds without a cheer and without the fanfare of the field of battle, for the civic welfare of a nation and for abstract right. And many a man who has served with devotion under the stimulus of the common call to arms has been a traitor and a coward and has sold his country and his soul because he lacked the courage to stand still and to dare and to attack against moral and spiritual wickedness entrenched even in the quiet hours for the common weal.

America needs more men to live for her—men who will cease to show themselves men "for the sake of our people and for the cities of our God." For it would appear that this is a land of promise, that Immanuel is with us, that this country is in his keeping, that the municipalities of this nation commensurably with its property, the possession of Divinity, in the face of national weakness and of civic unrighteousness, in the face of the unwillingness of the majority of the people for the benefit of the few, the tired men who have a call to live for the general good, and who will heed and answer.

The problems of America are as stupendous as her sins. The situation demands, however, not revolution but solution. The land cries out for men who can solve—solve large problems in a large way. We must have solutions and soon. If it be delayed for long we shall have "the deluge." The rose of our present prosperity is fragrant, but every live man knows that it has its thorns. The body politic is the most cultured that the world has seen, but every careful diagnosis proclaims it feverish. We need saviors to-day, men who are a sweet savor to God and who have power with men, men who will be straight; men who will be honest; men who will value righteous above riches and the popular welfare above personal gain.

America needs manhood. And first of all she needs a broad-minded manhood. The Puritan was stingy but he was narrow. The manhood of to-day must combine the sturdiness and integrity of the Pilgrim Father, with the catholicity, breadth and enlightened member of a twentieth century society. It must not be narrow, it must not be shallow. Possessing the ethical capacity of a man of God, it must have that capacity for sound and prudent judgment that shall command and retain the confidence of men.

America needs a moral manhood. She needs a race of men who will have more respect for the right than for the law. The reason so many men have not more respect for law is that they have no comprehension of the primary qualities of that which is right. The man who loves the right surely has to ask what is the sanction of the law. The man who is often annoyed with signing his actions to his "sense of ought-ness" will never land in jail or be a subject for investigation. We want first a love for law for right. Then we shall secure a due respect for law. Our anti-millionaires who flaunt their defiance to the civic law in the face of an outraged public sentiment would never think to do so had they any decent regard for the dictates of the right. Morality alone can secure the law the sanction from each soul it should require.

America needs a religious manhood. From the pedal of view any minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, I am bound to say that we need a Christian manhood. For without religion moral sanity cannot exist. Morality and religion are so related that a man's religious capacity will surely be an indication of his morality. Religion and ecclesiasticism are not one. Fine phrasing and fine living likewise are not necessarily coterminous. We want no subservience to systems and to creeds and to authorities of human construction simply for the sake of systems and creeds and authorities. But we do want a full bipedal, wholehearted, soulful manhood whose understanding of the character and sovereignty of God shall be comprehensive and exact, and whose lives shall be lived, and purposes controlled, and plans promulgated under the unconscious ness of divine leading and of a judgment day. We do not want long speeches on what ought to be, we do want long lives full of the spirit of God and dominated by a desire to realize in action the concepts of inspired minds.

Such men and such lives will be self-sacrificing. And America needs a manhood that is self-sacrificing manhood. Too long have we taught our young men to prepare to take care of themselves. We need to teach them in future to learn to take care of others. Humanity needs guidance. Let us raise up men who will serve. Humanity needs saviors; let us educate them under God. For the joy of living lies in giving self out in service. Self-culture is attained through self-sacrifice.

There is no joy in solitary progress. The loneliest life is the life that looks largest toward the satisfaction of self. We must carry others on with us if we would be happy. We must labor for humanity if we would find eternal peace. A nation of self-sacrificing manhood is invincible, its history will be amaranthine, its glory will be attained through centuries of eternity.

We have the sort of manhood that will take our test as its opportunity. Not crying as unto us is not popular to state the evils that afflict the American corpus politic first, that He may overwhelm us in a finite reserve of blessing. And the unexplored remainders of God? Who ever saw His hat trait?—F. B. Meyer.

A Waking Thought.

I will this day try to live a simple, sincere, and serene life, repelling promptly every thought of discontent, anxiety, discouragement, impartiality, self-seeking, cultivating cheerfulness, magnanimity, and avoiding the habit of holy silence; exercising self-sacrifice, courtesy, carefulness in conversation, diligence in appointed service, fidelity to every trust, and a childlike trust in God.—Bishop John H. Vincent.

No Faith in Their Feet.

It is strange that those who talk most of faith in Providence often have least in people.

In Hawaii.

Recently on one of the King street cars a Japanese woman got off backwards and hit the pavement with a distinct chug. The car was stopped with a jerk and the conductor got off frontwards, note-book in hand, to ask the usual questions. The astonishment of the woman over so much attention was grotesque, but when the meaning of it all finally dawned upon her, she bowed very low to the conductor and said humbly, "Excuse me, I not know." The ripple of laughter in the car unnerved her, and shaking a dismissed arm at the motorman, she added, "You go 'long now." As there was a shyster on board who showed signs of scenting of to interview the woman on the subject of a damage suit, the car was sent full speed ahead. Unhappily, the shyster did not try to jump off backwards.—Hawaiian Gazette.

An electric station nearby threatens Grec-with Observatory's useful-ness.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUG. 25 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Israel Journeying Toward Canaan. Num. 10:11-13, 29-36—Golden Text, Ex. 13:21—Memory Verses, 35, 36.

After a season of preparation for the wilderness at Sinai the Lord led Israel along the way to the promised land as far as Paran.

The period of preparation that God required before He led them farther along the way is worthy of our attention. God promised to deliver the children of Israel out of the hands of Pharaoh and out of the land and bondage of Egypt. But He did not deliver them into the possession of the full promise that He made to them until He had prepared them to receive it. And that was wise.

Another noticeable feature is that so soon as Israel had made ready according to the commands of Jehovah He led them on. God never lets us stand still if we do His will. The man who moves ahead for God always finds God ready to lead him into a larger life and into a fuller realization of His promises and Himself. If Israel had not obeyed at Sinai Israel would never have gotten as far as Paran. And the reason why so many people do not get any further along in life, spiritually, mentally and materially, than the Sinai period is because they do not use Sinai to prepare themselves for the journey through Paran and for entrance into the promised land. It is not God's fault that so many people fail to experience the fulness of realized promise in the Christian life. The fault is theirs. If they are content, as so many are content, with the lesser and the smaller things that are relative to Christian experience and do not use their earlier spiritual blessings with God and His truth to prepare them for a larger knowledge of His truth and of Himself they cannot blame God if they do not move on. What God is ready to reveal larger measures to those who prove themselves fit to receive them.

Moses' invitation to Hobab and the circumstances surrounding it afford much suggestive material for study. The tribe to which Hobab belonged was a wandering people. They had no such promise or expectation of fixed territory as God had promised and prepared for Israel. Moses knew Hobab and his people and was therefore desirous to have him and them enter into the same joys that he was to possess.

Dr. Robert Watson well says that the Hobab and his followers "may be taken as representing a class in the present day to a certain extent attracted, even fascinated, by the true church, who standing are appealed to in terms like those addressed by Moses to Hobab. They feel a certain charm, for it is the wide organization and the vast activity of the Christian church, quite apart from the creed on which it is based, there are signs of vigor and of purpose which contrast favorably with other societies connected to mere material gain. In idea and in much of its effort the church is splendidly humane, and it provides interests, enjoyments, both of an intellectual and artistic kind, in which all can share. Not so much its universality nor its mission of mercy to the world, nor its spiritual worship, but rather the social advantages and the culture it offers draw towards it those minds and lives. And to them it extends, too often without avail, the invitation to join its march. It attracts, but is unable to command, because with all its culture of art it does not appear beautiful, with all its claims of spirituality it is not unworldly; because, professing to exist for the redemption of society, its methods are too much on a level with human rather than divine. It is not that the outsider shrinks from the religiousness of the church as overdone; rather does he detect a lack of that very quality. He could believe in the divine calling and the gifts the enterprise of the church if he saw it journeying steadily toward the better country, that is, a heavenly. Its greatness would then command him, faith would compel faith. But its main aims and temporal aims are not subordinated by the members of the church, nor even by its leaders. And whatever it is done in the way of providing attractions for the pleasure loving, and schemes of a social kind, these, so far from gaining the undecided, rather make them more opposed to believe. More exciting entertainment is to be found elsewhere. The church offering pleasure and material reconstruction is attempting to watch those outside by what, from their point of view, must appear to be chaff."

Life and Things.

The Bible more than encourages the possession of things. It says nothing whatever against it. But it does say this, that a man's life does not consist in things—in the abundance of the things which he may possess. He may possess things; that may not be wrong, and it may not do the man any harm; but it is very wrong, and very great harm, when the things begin to possess the man, or when the man begins to estimate his life by the abundance of things which he possesseth.—Rev. G. B. F. Hallock, D. D.

Don't Drift.

To reach the port of Heaven we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail and not drift or lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Reports on Rats.

The Department of Agriculture is now bending its energies on the rats. It has discovered that some wonderful tales about rats and rats they are increase. The experts of the Department tell us that a single pair of rats, breeding without restraint or disease to death, would in three years be represented by ten generations numbering 20,156,292. They are very scarce as the figures show, but we reflect that uncounted millions of the pests of the farm and city, by their significance as compared with rats. But there is no evidence that any one pair ever did increase in this way in two years, or the country could not hold the crop which the whole army would have produced. Farmers all over the country know that rats are a plague, and they are all the time having to fight the increase. There must be a lull in the Department if the "experts" have nothing to do better than to invent fairy tales of the rat increase. If they know of any way that has not already been tried for exterminating rats it would be of more use than any number of estimates of increase.—W. F. Massey, in the Country Gentleman.

Usefulness in Horses.

A Manchester (N. Y.) letter in the Rochester Herald says that considerable attention has recently been given there by horsemen to the difference in years of the life of usefulness of horses. Many horses well advanced in years have been discovered which are in a healthier condition than other horses not half their age. Dr. George A. Shaw, veterinary surgeon of that place, states that in most cases conditions of this kind are owing to the horses' teeth.

Many horses, it is said, reach the age of thirty-five years, constantly doing hard work, and on examination are all found to have a second set of teeth, while others that often require veterinary skill and are not half the age of the older horses are soon found to have bad teeth. Daniel Record, of Farmington, has a horse thirty-three years of age that has a set of sound teeth. Mrs. Record has used the animal for a road horse for the past seventeen years, and only a few days ago it showed youthful traits by trying to run away with its owner.

Dr. Shaw states that certain breeds of horses are most apt to have good teeth and naturally to live long, and that in most cases the horses that have a heavier steel for their teeth than those bred for endurance and speed. Whether it is the ponderous bray horse or the nervous Morgan blood pony, it is the teeth of the animal that form a big farm much of which is in idleness year after year. Dr. Shaw also believes in using plenty of fertilizer. He says a farmer, he says, which always pays handsomely.—Rochester Herald News.

Spraying Potatoes.

E. J. Butler, in the India Agricultural Journal, gives an account of experiments made in spraying potatoes, from which he has been in progress to cate with Bordeaux mixture. One set was sprayed with plain Bordeaux mixture, the second with Bordeaux mixture to which a small quantity of arsenic was added, and the third with Bordeaux mixture containing sunshined sugar. Sixty gallons per acre were applied at the first spraying, and 120 gallons at each of the following ones. It was shown that the spraying resulted in a substantial profit. The largest returns were from the plots sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture to which resin and soda had been added, followed by the Bordeaux mixture with sugar and the plain Bordeaux.

How Weeds Get Scattered.

The importance of the invasion of new weed pests from abroad is well brought from other States is explained in bulletin No. 83 published by the Vermont station. In the year 1906 about four hundred samples of clover, alsifta and timothy seed were sent in to the station by farmers from all parts of the State for examination and analysis. Many of these samples were found to contain seeds of bad weeds, some of which were afterward lengthened to seventy-five wagons, making a train nearly half a mile in length and weighing twelve hundred tons. In every one of the vacuum baker proved highly successful; the heaviest trains were easily controlled and stopped, even on steep grades, when traveling at speeds varying from six to twenty-seven miles an hour.

Greece is said to be the poorest country of Europe. Her total wealth amounts to $1,000,000,000, or about half that of Switzerland.

The Farm

Treating San Jose Scale.

L. O. Howard, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, in speaking of the treatment of the San Jose scale, says: "In our experimental work looking to the control of the San Jose scale we have found that a good fish-oil soap of any brand, used at the rate of two pounds to the gallon of water, was one of the best (though not the cheapest) remedies for this scale pest. Any good washing soap, home-made or otherwise, will answer the same purpose."

Breaking With Kindness.

Long before sundown I have my wild horse not broken, but educated, so that if he is not afterward abused and spoiled in the handling, he is safe, gentle, kind and a pleasant animal to ride or drive, a true friend in time of need and a faithful servant whom you can love and trust. He has never had a blow, or an unkind word to have had teeth. Daniel Record, of Farmington, has a horse thirty-three years of age that has a set of sound teeth. Mrs. Record has used the animal for a road horse for the past seventeen years, and only a few days ago it showed youthful traits by trying to run away with its owner.

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Farming by Book.

A. L. Sandison, of Richmond, Ind., has demonstrated that it is possible to "farm by book," thereby proving erroneous many of the theoretical contentions of veteran tillers of the soil. Mr. Sandison is principal of the schools at Webster. He has a farm of eighty acres which, at the time of his purchase, was considered "a worn-out forest" land and not capable of good results. Sandwin began farming according to the methods laid down by agricultural scientists. He worked when he was not teaching and he saw to it that everything done was done at the proper time, and that no duty to the soil was overlooked.

Baldwin says his farm began showing profit from a piece of eighty acres amount to $1053.59 since January 1, and by the time the year is over a very great many more. One of his neighbors admit that the little farm is a wonderful producer. Baldwin's general idea of farming is to utilize every foot of a small farm, rather than to have a big farm much of which is in idleness year after year. He also believes in using plenty of fertilizer. He says a farmer, he says, which always pays handsomely.—Richmond (Ind.) News.

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BEST QUALITIES. LOWEST PRICES.
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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain By Our Vegetable Anesthetic.

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Cabinet Photographs.

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Ross Feed and Ensilage Cutter, Ellwood Lawn and Field Fence, Devoe's Lead and Zinc Paints.

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Teeth extracted for ..... 25 cents
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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We have always on hand a complete line and all styles of Coffins and Coffins—Metallic or Wood. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Persons living in Appomattox and Buckingham Counties will do well to call on us when visiting the city.

A violin played with four bows is a curiosity in the latest invention in Germany.

Feeding Poultry.

A little study along this line will go a great way toward bringing success to the poultry raiser. Be careful for the hens green rye, clover, vegetables of some sort, with a little bran or cut steamed meal, as these will take the place of the grass the hens get in their breaking up and obtain when at liberty in the natural laying season, the desired results will be obtained. Variety in the diet should be fed in the proper form, and the hens should have access to grit, shell, charcoal, and work for their meat of their food. The soft food should be given in the morning—should be mixed in a crumbly state and fed in troughs, but the dish should not be given enough to satisfy their appetites. Grain should be well scattered in the litter, so as to induce exercise. Here hang the results in cold weather, as the nutritious value of grain over the food must first be taken up by the fowl before it can be changed into the different parts of the body, and a surplus must be obtained to draw from before a satisfactory yield of eggs can be expected. It makes quite a difference whether you are feeding for market eggs or as eggs for seed for incubation. Lack of fertility in eggs and chicks handling are often the more often due to overfeeding are due than to the male bird, which is usually considered at fault.

In handling the breeds that raise the largest fowls, we find that the approach of warm weather, excellent results have been obtained by feeding for a short time prior to that of as much green food as can be eaten at will, such as fine cut green rye or alfalfa. The latter is one of the best egg producing foods available to the farmer. A small patch of ground sown to alfalfa, will make a big saving in your feed bill, as it comes early, is a rapid grower, and will last many times during the season, and will be found green and fresh when most other stuff has become tough and dried up by the hot weather. This can be depended on for the feeding of grain at night, but the fowls should not have more than will be well worked out of the litter. See that they are very hungry for the light breakfast. Excellent results have been obtained in feeding the fowl in the following proportions by measure: Two parts corn, shelled or cracked; one part wheat and one part oats. Lean corn and more wheat can be used, but at the present price of wheat I have found two parts of corn the most satisfactory. It is not alone a question of how many eggs I can get, but also at what profit they can be produced.—Correspondence of the Ohio Poultry Journal.

Better Of Merely Waiting.

A stock broker had fallen upon evil times, and one day drifted into a fourth-rate chophouse. To his surprise he discovered in the waiter an old city friend and one-time colleague. "You don't mean to say that you've come down to this?" said the stock broker. "Come down?" replied the waiter. "I don't dine here; I'm merely wait."—London Chronicle.

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Able to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton, Napoleon, O., says: "For ten years I was a constant sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused a sharp, shooting pain. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years could not do housework, and for years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not able to help me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. I never need my wife."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Hook Not On The Wine.

A Boston minister says that not long ago he was riding with a friend, another guest present was a young man from Kentucky, and the conversation, much pleased by the youth's somewhat diffident yet manly manner and bearing, elicited that the young man had left his native state.

"Don't you drink wine, Mr. Clay?" the charming daughter of the host asked, filling her own glass and passing across at the young man a decanter of port.

"Oh, no!" he replied, blushing.

"Oh, but I am sure you will this just one glass—with me!" she insisted.

"No, thank you," was the resolute reply, and the minister looked upon the youth with approval.

"No," was the answer, with a deepening of embarrassment deepening color at his cheek. "I never—you see I got a little old Bourbon. I don't—I never—I never—I'm not a parson."—Harper's Weekly.

Tree Doctors.

Prof. George E. Stone, who is in charge of the work, writes as follows concerning the course in tree surgery given at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.:

"At the present time we have seven senior students who are taking the work in a course which I term the 'Physiology and Pathology of Trees.' This is the first I know of as is the only course given in this country. The subjects are those that are being taught to foresters or helpers in the parks. The object of our men at the present time have established firms for the work in the cities, and are now practicing with remarkable success, and are employing as many helpers as they can get. I started this course 3 years ago at the request of students who were particularly interested in the way in which it has developed."—Free Press.

Fancy Boxes For Candy.

"Candy boxes for the holiday trade will be more elaborate than ever," said a New York dealer in fancy goods the other day, "and the reason is that the candy makers have taken to putting up their goods in fancy boxes to attract attention to them for that reason.

"Rose Pompon (brother (Theodore C. Root) is left here. He is the father of Catherine, and he and his wife are the guardians of the child. Mr. Root was a manufacturer of countries for the use of all kinds and of registers. He was about 45 years old, Mrs. Root about 40, Catherine 67 years old, and her sister, Miss Roberts, two years younger. All were employed in the factory at Revolutionary stock.

The fact is well known about the state through her knowings for the Daughter of the American Revolution, of which society she was a member.

Longest Steel Bridge.

The steel bridge the Portland and Vancouver will be the longest bridge across the Columbia at Vancouver will be one mile and a half long.—Twenty-two spans will be built, and the work will be finished next January. Twenty-four piers have been built of concrete and steel, and the remaining 14 will be finished next year. The bridge is 464 feet long. The drawbridge is 464 feet long.

Motherly Wisdom.

Anxious Mother—Mr. Willing may be a gentleman, but I'm afraid he can't afford to marry a man who doesn't make his living at work.

Pretty Daughter—But how do you know he doesn't, mamma?

Anxious Mother—Why, he came in the evening you have black streaks on your shirt and the next morning.—Chicago News.

WHAT'S THE USE?
To Pour in Coffee When It Acts as a Poison.

Fasters have gone without food for days at a time, but make a big saving on their sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night, but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calif. woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I left off coffee, but finally found out and began using Postum. This state then I have drank coffee, and both my self and husband were sick, and so I am doubly convinced that Postum solved the trouble and Postum removed it.

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach, and I would often notice him getting up from the car to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief.

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee, and is the only coffee given in this house, and the vacuum baker has been troubled with sour stomach.

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect for a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this, but it's easily proved. A ten days' trial works wonders. "There's a Reason." Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THREE PERSONS KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE CRASH

Motorcar Struck By a Fast Express Train.

MEMBERS OF THE PARTY DEAF

Charles J. Root, His Mother and Her Sister Dead and Mr. Root's Sister and His Niece in a Critical Condition—The Family Prominent in Connecticut.

MANY MOTOR DISASTERS.

Auto struck by train; three killed, two injured.

Auto goes over embankment; chauffeur saved from burning wreck.

Cigarette sets auto ablaze and chauffeur burned while preventing an explosion.

Auto dashes into telegraph pole; one man seriously injured.

Explosion on motorboat; two killed and five injured.

Great Barrington, Mass. (Special). —An automobile containing a party of five persons from Hartford was killed with the New York-Pittsfield express at Ashley Falls crossing, near here.

Three of the motoring party were killed and the other two probably fatally injured. The dead are:

Charles J. Root, 40 years old, an automobile manufacturer, of Bristol; his mother.

Mrs. Root, his mother, died from injuries while being removed to Pittsfield by train.

Miss Roberts, sister of Mrs. Root.

Miss Mary ' Root, daughter of Charles J. Root, removed to the hospital at Pittsfield, where her condition was reported as very critical.

Miss Catherine Root, daughter and niece of Mrs. Root, knocked unconscious and suffering from internal injuries.

The express train was going nearly 60 miles an hour, and the automobile was also running at a rapid rate. The latter approached on a crossing which is almost at right angles. The driver is dead, and Miss Root claims he did not hear the car until the crossing was reached.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has secured a federal injunction restraining the State of Alabama from putting in force its new half-cent Rate Law.

The Democratic Congress, in convention in Cambridge, England, decided to hold the next session in Germany.

Two men have been killed and a dozen injured in a railroad wreck occurred among dockmen in Buenos Ayres.

A convention of German wine-growers was held at Geisenheim and demanded revision of the wine laws.

Fourteen passengers were drowned when the steamer Liberty Bell was wrecked in Flinders Bay.

Governor Frear was inaugurated at Honolulu.

W. H. Adsetts, former Chief Constable marine, accused of murdering a woman in Chefoo, China, was arrested on the cruiser Galveston, where he had hidden.

A bomb was thrown into the residence of Lord Ashtown, in Clonmel, Ireland, doing some damage, but not injuring the intended victim.

Leon Dorizny, a member of the board of directors of the Compagnie General Transatlantique, died in Paris.

A veteran of the American Civil War named Schumacher was found dead in his lodgings in the Strand.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Officials of the telegraph companies claim that the general strike order did not affect them. The man claim that 5,000 telegraphers walked out. The Western Union and Postal officials say they are handling 75 per cent. of their normal business.

J. Warner Hastings, aged 65, since 1864 an official of the United States subtreasury in Boston, was arrested on a charge of abstracting three $1,000 bills from a package containing $166,000.

Criminal and civil prosecutions are to be brought against 18 men accused of graft in the Harrisburg capital scandal by the final report of the investigating commission.

Five persons were killed and 19 injured in the collapse of a two-story frame building at Fray and Chase Streets, Chicago, Ill., during a terrific windstorm.

E. H. Harriman declares he will reveal the facts of the Chicago and Alton deal to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

William Waldorf Astor has inherited $3,000,000 and a Newport villa through the death of Miss Zela Gibbes, an aunt.

The automatic water main shot a stream of water 60 feet high in the air when the engine moved in a manner that the young man had left it.

Mrs. Gregory Alexander, of Absecon, N. J., has imposed a tax upon the wealthy bachelors in the community.

Four loaded coal cars fell from the steel arch bridge over the Niagara River Gorge in the Whirlpool Rapids, carrying the Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Railway to say that the two-cent rate law of North Dakota is confiscatory.

Forest fires near Hyannis, Mass., have burned over a stretch of nine miles.

A work train on the Long Island Railroad has run into a crowded street car at a crossing on Coney Island avenue, Brooklyn, hurling the trolley from its tracks and causing injury to 17 passengers and the death of one.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad will equip its yard locomotives with fire-fighting pumps.

Federal Judge Pritchard has enjoined B. C. Beckwith from bringing suit against the North Carolina Railroad Company to recover penalties for failure to put into effect the 2½-cent fare law.

The Pope Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bicycles and automobiles, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The Public Service Commission's investigation of the Metropolitan Traction Company was resumed in New York.

General Corey is planning another pilgrimage.

The steamship Viper has completed her torpedo trials at Narragansett Bay.

Fire and a series of explosions threatened the plant known as the Eastman Kodak Company's plant at Rochester.

The State of New Jersey's gift of a silver service was presented to the battleship New Jersey at Cramp's.

An eight-year-old boy was arrested in New York charged with the commission of a series of burglaries.

The Japanese government's action against alleged rebate offenders came to a sudden stop in Chicago.

The entrance of Adirondack was damaged by fire while bound from New York to Albany.

Gen. S. B. Dodsley, of the Confederate Army, died at Cincinnati.

Foreign.

A complaint against manipulation of railroad securities by the Chicago and Alton was filed in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Japanese Diet has adopted a bill for the open shop has apparently failed, owing to opposition in the places with nonunion men.

Proceedings are to be instituted in Chicago against the Harvester Trust for alleged violation of the anti-trust law.

A general court-martial will try Capt. Herbert J. Gudgeon, of the Marine Corps, on the charge of neglect of duty.

P. S. Curtis, of Mount Vernon, O., has been appointed chief clerk of the Panama Railroad.

The Hottentot chief Morengo has crossed the frontier into German Southwest Africa and the German government much uneasiness.

The French and Spanish commanders at Casablanca are said to be in accord in expecting a combined attack from the Moors.

The Esperanto Congress, in convention in Cambridge, England, decided to hold the next session in Geneva.

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COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

New York.—Bradstreet's says:

Growing crops show further good progress toward harvest, and fall trade tends to expand at leading Western and Eastern jobbing centres. Cross currents are visible in different industries. Thus, while finished cotton fabrics are in demand and some marks, notably bleached goods, have been further advanced, there are reports of small-er demand and lower prices for cotton yarns. In woolen goods, while high-grade worsted and fine woolen fabrics sold well, other grades are slower of sale, and there is talk of accumulation. In the leather trade there is more life than of late, and good quality leather and hides are on better sale, as are also high-class shoes. Low grades are slower of sale, and Eastern shipments so far are 4 per cent. behind 1906. In iron and steel the lack of new buying is still notable and prices tend to ease, as the mills and furnaces find deliveries easier to make.

Failures, including four exports, from the United States and Canada for the week aggregated 2,947,423 bushels, against 3,272,993 last week, 2,837,954 this week last year and 9,039,761 in 1901.

For the first seven weeks of the fiscal year the exports are 18,911,193 bushels, against 14,928,225 in 1906-7 and 45,234,546 in 1901-2.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore—Wheat—Demand for Southern was inactive and prices were easier. Some cargoes selected sold at 73¾@74c; No. 2 red, 87½ for stock No. 2 red, 82½ for special bin steamer No. 2 red, 80½ for stock steamer No. 2 red, 80½ for special bin steamer No. 2 red, 80½ for stock rejected and 70¼ for rejected to grade through the drier, and others were sold at a half cent per bushel less all round, the market easing off as the day progressed. Bag lots sold at 67 to 83c. The market for Western opened easier; spot and August, 86¾; No. 2 red Western, 89¾; September, 87@87¼

Corn—Western opened firmer; spot and August, 72¾@73c; September, 60¾. Car yellow 1@2c higher, demand being of no moment, and